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His book is the work of a teacher whose scholastic specialties are psychology and philosophy, who has spent considerable time and lectures extensively in India and Japan, where he had the best opportunities to examine the spirit of Eastern policy and development. He was also peculiarly favoured in the facilities given him to study the condition of Korea before the advent of the Japanese and the transformation that the new régime is trying to bring about.

The author says that Korea is capable of reform, but at present, is not capable of self-government. Japan has taken it upon herself to supply "example, stimulus, guidance, and effective forces to realize desirable ideals for the country." On Japan's government and people "rests the heavy responsibility of securing a new and greatly improved national life for the millions of the Korean peninsula." In the author's opinion, no other nation is going seriously to interfere with Japan in its task. Whether the results will command for Japan the title of a righteous and genuine success is a question, he says, that cannot now be answered with perfect confidence. But he believes, that "if Marquis Ito and his sympathetic and effective supporters at home and in the Residency General can be sustained for five years and can be succeeded for a generation by those of like purpose and character, then the problem of the relations of Japan and Korea will have been solved."

The book, filled with facts and judgments of the most important quality and significance, must be read by all who wish to have intelligent views as to the momentous drama that is now being enacted in Korea.

**W. Holman Bentley. *The Life and Labours of a Congo Pioneer.***  
**By His Widow, H. M. Bentley.** xx and 440 pp., Portrait, Map, and 16 Illustrations. The Religious Tract Society, London, 1907. (Price, 6s.)

Dr. Bentley was one of the three or four early missionaries who linked their names inseparably with pioneer progress in the Belgian Congo. This record of his life work will hold a place in the history of those early days. Bentley was noteworthy for the important degree of success he attained in all phases of his work, but he will be best known for the outcome of his linguistic studies, his grammar and dictionary of the Congo dialects, and his translations of the Scriptures into these tongues. This volume is a merited tribute to a good man whose life was distinguished by prodigious labour and large results; and it contains much important detail relating to exploration and explorers, the vicissitudes of missionary life, pioneering history and the natives.

**The Life and Voyages of Joseph Wiggins, Modern Discoverer of the Kara Sea Route to Siberia. Based on his Journals and Letters. By Henry Johnson.** xxiv and 396 pp., 41 Illustrations, and Index. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1907. (Price, \$5.00)

Such a life as that of Captain Wiggins certainly demanded a literary memorial and it is gratifying that the task has been so admirably performed. Captain Wiggins made a wide reputation during the last quarter of the nineteenth century by his enterprise in opening up communication with northwestern Siberia by way of the Kara Sea. His fame rests upon his great skill as a navigator and the dauntless faith and energy with which for years he put to the test, partly at his own expense, his belief that successful trading relations by sea might be opened between Europe and the Obi River.

His daring and eventful pioneer voyages, as the author of this book observes,

must be counted among the most successful maritime ventures of a private nature in modern times. The year before he died Russia sent a freight-laden fleet through the Kara Sea and up the Yenisei River to Yeniseisk. The success of that voyage and the scientific studies then carried out resulted in 1906 in an official affirmation by the Russian Government of the practicability of the route for two to three months every year and of the important advantages which it offers.

Wiggins's great work has thus been endorsed by Russia. His views and voyages were always opposed by those interested in the overland trade and practically nothing has been done to follow up his enterprises excepting by the Russian Government in 1904. It is expected, however, that Russia will open this sea route as a permanent commercial connection between western Europe and Siberia.

Mr. Johnson's book deals chiefly with Captain Wiggins's adventures in this new field. Fortunately the captain left abundant material in the form of journals of his voyages and hundreds of letters so that the hero of the book speaks largely for himself in its pages. A great number of passages are from his own pen. The book is of permanent value as an authentic history of the pioneer efforts in modern times to open a commercial sea route to Siberia.

**Ansiedlersschicksale. Elf Jahre in Deutsch-Südwestafrika, 1893-****1904. Von Helene von Falkenhausen.** Fifth Edition. iv and 260 pp.

Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin, 1908. (Price, M. 3.)

A simple and touching story of the life of a farmer's wife in German Southwest Africa and of the tragedy that blasted her happy home, made her husband a victim of the Herero uprising and sent his poor wife into the wilderness a fugitive, with only one thought to give courage to her mother heart and that was to save the lives of her children in some place of refuge. Her youngest child died on the journey back to Germany. But after it all, Mrs. von Falkenhausen writes that her heart is still in the colony, whither she was taken by her parents who were among the pioneer colonists. The book is a well-told record of the conditions of pioneer life in German Southwest Africa, the hardships and pleasures, joys, and sorrows, of the sturdy farmer folk who were making their fields blossom and were beginning to surround themselves with comforts, when the war cloud arose and all hope of a peaceful life, for years to come, was destroyed. The writer describes the Hereros, gives her own ideas as to the causes of the war, and draws a clear picture of the lives of German colonists in Southwest Africa.

**Les Frontières de la Côte d'Ivoire, de la Côte d'Or et du Soudan.****Par M. Delafosse.** ix and 256 pp., 94 Illustrations from Photographs, and Map. Masson & Company, Paris, 1908. (Price, Fr. 6.)

Mr. Delafosse was the leader of the French party in the joint French-British Commission which delimited the boundary between the French Ivory Coast and the British Gold Coast (1901-3). The work was later extended to include the delimitation of the boundary between the Gold Coast Colony and the present French colony of the Upper Senegal and Niger. The incidental journeys occupied nearly three years and involved over 3,000 miles of travel. The author gives in the form of a diary a great deal of information relating to many things, such as river navigation, forests, soils, elephants and other varieties of game, the villages, some of which were very large, and the characteristics of many tribes. Not a few of these peoples have made considerable advance in their kind of civilization